

VALLEY TRAILER COURT (PWS 7100102) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

December 17, 2001



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated source water assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the well and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Valley Trailer Court, Idaho Falls, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Valley Trailer Court drinking water system consists of one well source. Well #1 has a high susceptibility rating to inorganic, volatile organic, synthetic organic, and microbial contamination due to a high rating in hydrologic sensitivity, a high rating for system construction, and numerous potential contaminant sources. The well has not recorded the presence of volatile organic or synthetic organic contamination during any water chemistry tests. The inorganic contaminant fluoride has been detected, but at levels well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Nitrate concentrations have been recorded at levels below about 2.35 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The MCL for nitrate is 10 mg/L. Total coliform bacteria have not been detected during sampling. The Valley Trailer Court presently does not have a disinfection system in place. Though there have not been chemical problems with the system water, Valley Trailer Court should be aware that the potential for contamination from the aquifer still exists. Being downgradient of the City of Idaho Falls puts the Valley Trailer Court at risk if there is a spill or contamination from these sites. Furthermore, agricultural land use practices in the area have contributed to the ratings of “High” for County Level Nitrogen Fertilizer Use, County Level Herbicide Use, and Total County Level Ag-Chemical Use. In addition, the delineation for Valley Trailer Court crosses a priority area for the synthetic organic pesticide atrazine.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Valley Trailer Court, drinking water protection activities should focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the Sanitary Survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system’s components and its capacity), including general housekeeping activities and protecting the well from surface flooding. Also, disinfection practices should be implemented if microbial contamination becomes a problem. Any spills along Sunnyside Road, the Yellowstone Highway, or the Union Pacific Railroad in the proximity of the well should be dealt with immediately. Programs focused on reducing urban runoff can be investigated. Even though the closest area to the well is urban, there should be a focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the leaching of farm chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water area to the northeast of the City of Idaho Falls and awareness of the potential contaminant

sources within the delineation zone. Since much of the designated protection areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Valley Trailer Court, collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies, and industry groups should be established and are critical to the success of drinking water protection. In addition, all wells should maintain sanitary survey standards regarding wellhead protection.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation contains some urban and residential land uses. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As there are transportation corridors through the delineation, the Idaho Department of Transportation should be involved in protection activities. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR VALLEY TRAILER COURT, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment is also included.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The public drinking water system for the Valley Trailer Court is comprised of one ground water well that serves approximately 23 people through approximately 19 connections. The well is located in Bonneville County, west of the Yellowstone Highway along Sunnyside Road to the south of the City of Idaho Falls (Figure 1).

Though there are no current significant water chemistry problems currently affecting Valley Trailer Court, the system should be aware of the potential for contamination from the numerous potential contaminant sources located nearby. Total coliform bacteria have not been detected at the wellhead or in the distribution system. There have been detections in the tested well water of the inorganic contaminants (IOCs) fluoride and nitrate at levels below the current Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). No volatile organic contaminants (VOCs) or synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs) have been detected in the well water. The delineations do cross an SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine. In addition, “County Level Nitrogen Fertilizer Use”, “Country Level Herbicide Use”, and “Total County Level Ag-Chemical Use” are high for this area.

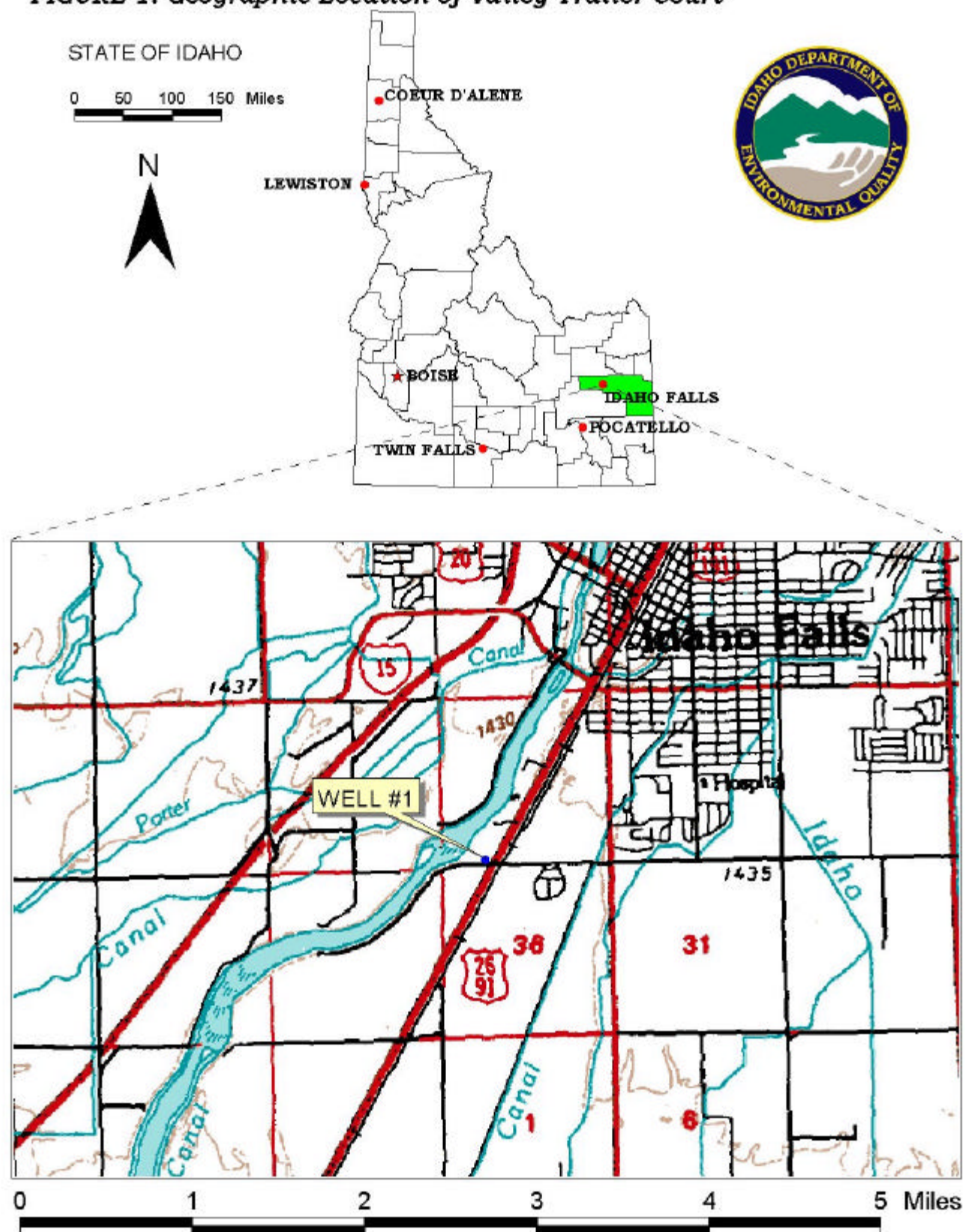
Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ contracted with Washington Group, International (WGI) to perform the delineations using a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) TOT for water associated with the Eastern Snake River Plain (ESRP) aquifer in the vicinity of the Valley Trailer Court well. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by WGI from a variety of sources including the Valley Trailer Court operator input, local area well logs, and hydrogeologic reports (detailed below).

The ESRP is a northeast trending basin located in southeastern Idaho. Ten thousand square miles of the basin are primarily filled with highly fractured layered Quaternary basalt flows of the Snake River Group, which are intercalated with terrestrial and lacustrine (lake-deposited) sediments along the margins (Garabedian, 1992, p. 5). Individual basalt flows range from 10 to 50 feet in thickness and average 20 to 25 feet (Lindholm, 1996, p. 14). Basalt is thickest in the central part of the eastern plain and thins toward the margins. Whitehead (1992, p. 9) estimates the total thickness of the flows to be as great as 5,000 feet. A thin layer (0 to 100 feet) of windblown and fluvial sediments overlies the basalt.

The plain is bound on the northeast by rocks of the Yellowstone Group (mainly rhyolite) and Idavada Volcanics to the southwest. The Snake River flows along part of the southern boundary and is the only drainage that leaves the plain. Rivers and streams entering the plain from the south are tributary to the Snake River. Other than the Big and Little Wood rivers, rivers entering from the north vanish into the highly transmissive basalts of the Snake River Plain aquifer.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location of Valley Trailer Court



The layered basalts of the Snake River Group host one of the most productive aquifers in the United States. The aquifer is generally considered unconfined, yet it may be locally confined in some areas because of inter-bedded clay and dense unfractured basalt (Whitehead, 1992, p. 26). Whitehead (1992, p. 22) reports that well yields of 2,000 to 3,000 gal/min are common for wells open to less than 100 feet of the aquifer. Lindholm (1996, p. 18) estimates aquifer thickness to range from several hundred feet near the plain's margin to thousands of feet near the center.

The majority of aquifer recharge results from surface water irrigation activities (incidental recharge), which divert water from the Snake River and its tributaries (Ackerman, 1995, p. 4, and Garabedian, 1992, p. 11). Natural recharge occurs through stream losses, direct precipitation, and tributary basin underflow.

Regional ground water flow is to the southwest paralleling the basin (Cosgrove et al., 1999, p. 21; deSonneville, 1972, p. 78; Garabedian, 1992, p. 48; and Lindholm, 1996, p. 23). Ground water flow direction at the local scale is thought to be highly variable due to preferential flow paths through the fractured and layered basalts.

The delineated source water assessment areas for the Valley Trailer Court wells can best be described as a corridor approximately 20 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide extending to the northeast of the Valley Trailer Court and ending at the Snake River near Ririe (Figure 2). The delineation only has the 3-year and 6-year TOT zones because the Snake River is assessed to be the main source of the well's water. The actual data used by WGI in determining the source water assessment delineation areas are available from DEQ upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of groundwater contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

Land use within the immediate area of the Valley Trailer Court wellhead consists of residential and commercial uses, while the surrounding area is predominantly irrigated agriculture.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, including educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted in June and July 2001. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Valley Trailer Court Source Water Assessment Area (Figure 2) through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to identify and add any additional potential sources in the area.

The delineated source water area encompasses a long corridor of land between the well site and the Snake River. The delineation (Table 1 – Appendix A, Figure 2) has 265 potential contaminant sources including multiple leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), underground storage tanks (USTs), dairies, multiple commercial and industrial businesses, sand and gravel pits, unused recharge points, active deep injection wells, and a land application site. In addition there are sites regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Finally, the delineation crosses the Yellowstone Highway, the Union Pacific Railroad, Highway 26, State Highway 48, and the Snake River.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. Appendix B contains the susceptibility analysis worksheet for the system. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

Hydrologic sensitivity is high for the well (Table 2). This is a result of the soils being in the moderately to well-drained class, the fact that the water table is less than 300 feet from the surface, the vadose zone being composed of fractured basalt, and the lack of sedimentary interbeds between basalt layers that could retard the downward movement of contaminants.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in Sanitary Surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

Well #1 has a high system construction score. No well log was available to determine the depth of casing or the geologic unit the well was cased into. The 1998 sanitary survey states that the wellhead and surface seal meet regulations, but that the well is not protected from surface flooding.

A determination could not be made as to whether current public water system (PWS) construction standards are being met. Though the well may have been in compliance with standards when they were completed, current PWS well construction standards are more stringent. The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all PWSs to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Some of the regulations deal with screening requirements, aquifer pump tests, and thicknesses of casing. As no well log was available, the well was assessed an additional point in the system construction rating.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The well rates high for IOCs (i.e. nitrates, arsenic), VOCs (i.e. petroleum products), SOCs (i.e. pesticides), and microbial contaminants (i.e. bacteria). Commercial and industrial potential sources and agricultural land uses in the delineated source area accounts for the largest contribution of points to the potential contaminant inventory rating.

The well falls within the SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine. The well is also in a county with high levels of herbicide use and high total ag-chemical use. The well has consistently shown the IOC nitrate at levels below 2.35 mg/L (the MCL is 10 mg/L). No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have been detected in the well water.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

A detection above a drinking water standard MCL or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. Additionally, any potential contaminants stored or used within 50 feet of the source will cause an automatic high rating. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0 to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) and agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, Well #1 rates high for all categories.

Table 2. Summary of Valley Trailer Court Susceptibility Evaluation

Well	Susceptibility Scores ¹									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well #1	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Summary

Overall, Well #1 ranks high for all categories. The well-drained nature of the soils, the lack of well log information, and the large number of urban, commercial, and industrial sources as potential contaminant sources add up to the high susceptibility ratings. The high ranking in hydrologic sensitivity and the lack of low permeability geologic units also contributed to the high scores.

Though there are no current significant water chemistry problems currently affecting Valley Trailer Court, the system should be aware of the potential for contamination from the numerous potential contaminant sources located nearby. Total coliform bacteria have not been detected at the wellhead or in the distribution system. There have been detections in the tested well water of the IOCs fluoride and nitrate at levels below the current MCLs. No VOCs or SOCs have been detected in the well water. The delineations do cross an SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine. In addition, “County Level Nitrogen Fertilizer Use”, “Country Level Herbicide Use”, and “Total County Level Ag-Chemical Use” are high for this area.

Section 4. Options for Drinking Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular local drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For the Valley Trailer Court, drinking water protection activities should focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the Sanitary Survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system’s components and its capacity), including general housekeeping activities and protecting the well from surface flooding. Also, disinfection practices should be implemented if microbial contamination becomes a problem. Any spills along Sunnyside Road, the Yellowstone Highway, or the Union Pacific Railroad in the proximity of the well should be dealt with immediately. Programs focused on reducing urban runoff can be investigated. Even though the closest area to the well is urban, there should be a focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the leaching of farm chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water area to the northeast of the City of Idaho Falls and awareness of the potential contaminant sources within the delineation zone. Since much of the designated protection

areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Valley Trailer Court, collaboration and partnerships with state and local agencies, and industry groups should be established and are critical to the success of drinking water protection. In addition, all wells should maintain sanitary survey standards regarding wellhead protection. An effort should be made to protect the well from surface flooding.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan as the delineation contains some urban and residential land uses. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As there are transportation corridors through the delineation, the Idaho Department of Transportation should be involved in protection activities. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Idaho Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Idaho Falls Regional DEQ Office (208) 528-2650

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5 mg/L.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

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Appendix A

Valley Trailer Court
Potential Contaminant Inventory
Table

Table 1. Valley Trailer Court, Potential Contaminant Inventory

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
1, 10	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: GROUND WATER; UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
2	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3, 14, 160	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open; State Government-National Security	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4, 18, 230	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed; RCRIS site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5, 47	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6, 17	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
7	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
8	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
9	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
11	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
12, 71, 222	UST - Closed; Contractors-Equip/Supls-Dlrs/Svc; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
13	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
15	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
16	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
19	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
20	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
21, 129	UST - Open; Rental Service-Stores & Yards	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
22, 249	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
23, 181	UST - Closed; Irrigation Systems & Equipment-Mfr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
24	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
25	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
26	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
27	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
28	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
29, 109	UST - Closed; Steel Fabricators	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
30	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
31	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
32	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
33	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
34	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
35	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
36, 229	UST - Open; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
37	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
38	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
39	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
40, 184	UST - Closed; Recreational Vehicles	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
41	Other; Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
42	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
43	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
44	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
45	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
46	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
48, 144	UST - Open; General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
49	Dairy <=200 cows	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
50	Dairy <=200 cows	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
51, 243	Potatoes-Processed; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
52	Laundries	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
53	Welding	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
54	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
55	Tools-Pneumatic (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
56	Hardware-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
57	Truck-Dealers-Used	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
58	Boat Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
59	Rental Service-Stores & Yards	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
60	Farm Equipment (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
61	Machine Shops	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
62	Trucking-Motor Freight	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
63, 108	Fire Damage Restoration	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
64	Tree Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
65	Bicycles-Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
66	Automobile Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
67	Satellite Equipment & Systems-Mfrs	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
68	Plumbing Drain & Sewer Cleaning	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
69	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
70	Hardware-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
72	Automobile Detail & Clean-Up Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
73	Farm Supplies (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
74	Bags-Plastic (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
75	Home Improvements	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
76	Carpet & Rug Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
77	Bicycles-Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
78	Cabinets-Manufacturers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
79	Automobile Radiator-Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
80	Seed Cleaning	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
81	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
82	Automobile Restoration-Antique & Classics	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
83	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
84	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
85	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
86	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
87	Newspapers (Publishers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
88	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
89	Car Washing & Polishing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
90	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
91	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
92	Store Fronts	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
93	Truck Equipment & Parts-Used (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
94	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
95	Signs (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
96	Welding	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
97	Electric Equipment & Supplies-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
98, 225	Cleaners; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
99	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
100, 226	Cleaners; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
101	Lawn Mowers-Sharpening & Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
102	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
103	Snow Removal Equipment-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
104	Decals (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
105	Laboratories-Dental	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
106, 227	Mold Makers; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
107	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Dealer	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
110	Converted Paper/Paperbrd Prod NEC	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
111	Dome Structures	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
112	Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
113	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
114	Printers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
115	Landscape Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
116	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Rpr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
117	Powder Coatings (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
118	Taxicabs	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
119	Machine Shops	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
120	Nurserymen	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
121	Electric Equipment & Supplies-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
122	Castings-Metals	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
123	Movers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
124	Automobile Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
125	Plants-Interior Design & Maintenance	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
126	Water & Sewage Companies-Utility	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
127	Welding	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
128	Paving Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
130	Signs (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
131	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
132, 133	Roofing Contractors; Contractors-Equip/Supls-Dlrs/Svc	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
134	Concrete Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
135	Carpet & Rug Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
136	Janitor Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, Microbes
137	Barbers Equipment & Supplies-Mfrs	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
138	Water & Sewage Companies-Utility	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
139	Material Handling Equipment (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
140	Cut Stone & Stone Products (Mfrs)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
141, 179	Snow Removal Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
142	Trailer-Manufacturers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
143	Prefabricated Metal Buildings (Mfr)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
145	Recycling Centers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
146	Sewage Disposal Systems	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
147	Excavating Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
148	Automobile Restoratn-Antique & Classics	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
149	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Rpr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
150	Publishers-Periodical	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
151	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Dealer	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
152	Paving Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
153	Transmissions-Automobile	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
154	Wheel Alignment-Frame & Axle Svc	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
155	Welding Equipment & Supplies (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
156	Printers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
157	Drilling & Boring Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
158	Ornamental Metal Work (Manufacturer)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
159	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
161	Wrecker Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
162	Cleaning Compounds-Manufacturers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
163, 204	Veterinarians	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
164	Plastics-Vacuum/Pressure Forming	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
165	Tire-Retreading & Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
166	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
167	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
168	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
169	Gas Companies	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
170	Barbers Equipment & Supplies (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
171	Photo Finishing-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
172, 232, 246	Farm Equipment (Wholesale); RCRIS Site; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
173	Plastics-High Pressure Laminates	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
174, 176	Boat Repairing & Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
175	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
177	Trucking-Liquid & Dry Bulk	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
178	Relays & Industrial Controls (Mfrs)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
180	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
182	Industrial Measuring/Cntrl Instr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
183	Rental Service-Stores & Yards	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
185	Four Wheel Drive-Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
186	Landscape Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
187	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
188	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
189	Recreational Vehicles	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
190	Florists-Supplies (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
191	Truck Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
192, 248	Fertilizers (Wholesale); SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC
193	Bicycles-Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
194	Bathtubs & Sinks-Repairng & Refining	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
195	Chemicals (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
196	Photographers-Portrait	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
197	Washers-Pressure	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
198	Alternators & Starters-Marine (Mfr)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
199	Machine Shops	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
200	Tile-Ceramic-Contractors & Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
201	Automobile Radiator-Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
202	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
203	Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
205	Puzzles (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
206	Concrete Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
207	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
208	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
209	Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
210	Recycling Centers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
211	Tractor-Dealers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
212	Hydraulic Equipment & Supplies (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
213	Truck Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
214	Government-Forestry Services	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
215	Federal Government-National Security	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
216	Snowmobiles	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
217	Sheet Metal Work Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
218	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
219	NPDES - municipal	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, Microbial
220	Toxic Release Inventory site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
221	CERCLA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
223	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
224	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
228	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
231	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
233	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
234	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
235	Sand & Gravel pit	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC
236	Sand & Gravel pit	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC
237	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
238	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
239	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
240	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
241	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
242	Active Deep Injection Well	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
244	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
245	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
247	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
250	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
251	Unused Recharge point	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
252	Unused Recharge point	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
253	Unused Recharge point	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description ¹	TOT ZONE ²	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
254	Group 1 Site	0 - 3	Database Search	
255, 265	WLAP Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
256	Municipal Landfill - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
257	UST - closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
258	Dairy <=200 cows	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, SOC
259	NPDES - municipal	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
260	CERCLA Site	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
261	Sand & Gravel pit	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
262	Sand & Gravel pit	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
263	Unused Recharge point	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
264	Unused Recharge point	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
	Yellowstone Highway	0 - 6	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	Union Pacific Railroad	0 - 6	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	Highway 26	0 - 6	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	State Highway 48	3 - 6	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	Snake River	6 - 10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes

¹ UST = underground storage tank, RCRA = Resource Conservation Recovery Act,
NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System,
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act,
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, WLAP = wastewater land application

² TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

³ IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Appendix B

Valley Trailer Court Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.273)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

VALLEY TRAILER COURT

Well# : WELL #1

Public Water System Number 7100102

08/30/2001 11:19:22 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	10/01/1964				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1998			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	1			
Total System Construction Score		5			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		4	2	4	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	135	219	194	25
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	8	8	8
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	27	58	21	
4 Points Maximum		4	4	4	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	0	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		16	16	18	12
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		2	2	2	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		5	5	5	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		2	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		27	25	29	14
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		16	16	17	16
5. Final Well Ranking		High	High	High	High